## **Checklist for Effective Instruction**

Grouping for Instruction

Group students based on instructional purpose (e.g., one-on-one, pairs, small group) and students' needs (e.g.,
use small same-ability groups for struggling readers)
☐ Use flexible grouping to allow students to be members of more than one group
Explicit and Systematic Instruction
Review previous learning and prerequisite knowledge and skills
□ Keep reviews brief, frequent, and spaced over time
Re-teach when necessary
□ Try multiple techniques and vary presentation/format from initial instruction
Identify objective and specific elements to be learned
<ul> <li>Build specific knowledge and skills identified in state standards</li> </ul>
□ Target needs based on continuous progress monitoring
Activate and build background knowledge
Build on what students already know and expand their knowledge base
□ Consider cultural and linguistic diversity
Reduce the amount of new information presented at one time
☐ Use a logical sequence (e.g., progress from easier to more complex)
Model or demonstrate procedures
□ Show how something is done
☐ Think aloud and explain thinking processes used
Provide examples and, when appropriate, non-examples
☐ Include visual prompts and/or graphic organizers
Maximize students' engagement
Include a variety of ways for students to participate (e.g., response cards)
□ Pace instruction, stop to repeat key ideas, and allow extra time if needed
Check for students' understanding
☐ Ask different levels of questions and encourage students to generate questions
□ Incorporate sufficient wait time
Provide corrective feedback to help students understand
Adjust instruction so students are challenged and able to develop new skills
Scaffolding Practice
Provide opportunities to practice with teacher support and guidance
☐ Use appropriate level of materials
☐ Incorporate manipulatives, graphic organizers, and/or hands-on activities
☐ Gradually withdraw support as students become more proficient
Check for understanding
□ Provide prompts to help students notice, find, and correct errors
□ Help students learn to self-monitor for understanding
□ Clarify misconceptions; re-teach when necessary
□ Include positive, motivating feedback
Provide many opportunities for independent practice to promote automaticity, generalization to different contexts, and maintenance
□ Initially provide support during independent practice □ Integrate practice of pow knowledge/skills with those proviously taught
☐ Integrate practice of new knowledge/skills with those previously taught
Make connections across the curriculum    Frequently months students weeking independently to provent them from practicing errors.
☐ Frequently monitor students working independently to prevent them from practicing errors
Progress Monitoring
Regularly use a classroom-based instructional assessment or progress-monitoring system to inform instruction
Determine Westerlands are madical assessment of the Control of the
Determine if students are making expected progress and if instruction needs